



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

phosphates are precipitated out quantitatively, and scant growth occurs; (2) when glycerol phosphate is used, the phosphorus stays in solution and better growth results; (3) the use of protective colloids (agar and potassium silicate) to prevent precipitation is accompanied by beneficial results; (4) mechanical agitation of the cultures greatly improves the growth by hastening the solution of  $\text{CaCO}_3$ , and thus maintaining the proper reaction. In the course of the work an all-glass apparatus for the determination of nitrogen was devised.<sup>11</sup>—J. J. WILLAMAN.

**Distribution of dissolved oxalates in phanerogams.**—MOLISCH<sup>12</sup> finds dissolved oxalates appearing rather generally distributed in phanerogams. All investigated species of the following families bear much dissolved oxalate: Polygonaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Amarantaceae, Aizoaceae, Begoniaceae, Melastomaceae, Oxalidaceae, Cannaceae, and Marantaceae. While in most cases this chemical character, like many other chemical characters, runs by families, this is not always the case. In certain families some genera are very rich in dissolved oxalates, while other genera contain little or none; this is true of Commelinaceae and Cactaceae.—WM. CROCKER.

**Water movements in plants.**—RENNER<sup>13</sup> answers NORDHAUSEN's criticism (Ber. 1916) of his earlier work (Flora, 1911) on water movement in plants, and gives a number of experiments to confirm, in the main, his earlier generalizations. He also gives a brief statement on the "saturation deficit" and the "energetics of water movement" in plants.—WM. CROCKER.

**Turgor and osmotic pressure.**—THODAY<sup>14</sup> gives a simple elementary analysis of turgor, osmotic pressure, and saturation deficit relations of plant cells and the conditions that lead to the movement of water from cell to cell in the plant. The article ought to do much to clear up the confusion in reference to this field.—WM. CROCKER.

**Hydnaceae of North Carolina.**—COKER<sup>15</sup> has published a monograph of the Hydnaceae of North Carolina, illustrated by numerous excellent photographic plates. Six genera are presented, represented by 29 species, 2 new species being described in *Hydnellum* and 1 in *Phellodon*.—J. M. C.

<sup>11</sup> ALLEN, E. R., and DAVISSON, B. S. An all-glass nitrogen apparatus. Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 6:45-48. 1919.

<sup>12</sup> MOLISCH, HANS, Über den Microchemischen Nachweis und die Verbreitung gelöster Oxalate im Pflanzenreiche. Festschrift zum ERNST STAHL. pp. 60-70. Jena. 1918.

<sup>13</sup> RENNER, O., Versuche zur Mechanik der Wasserversorgung. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. 36:172-179. 1918.

<sup>14</sup> THODAY, D., On turgescence and the absorption of water by the cells of plants. New Phytol. 17:108-113. 1918.

<sup>15</sup> COKER, W. C., The Hydnums of North Carolina. Jour. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. 34:163-197. pls. 29. 1919.